

USAID/Colombia

Annual Report

FY 2002

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for Colombia and was assembled and analyzed by USAID.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached data can be obtained from Charisse Adamson in the Latin American and Caribbean Bureau.

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Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2002 Annual report, and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

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Part III: Performance Narrative

A. Challenges

Democracy is under attack in Colombia. The democratically elected government does not control large portions of its own territory and is challenged by leftist guerrilla groups and right-wing paramilitary forces that compete for territory and control of the drug trade. In addition, peace negotiations between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), Colombia's largest left-wing guerrilla organization, broke down in February 2002, increasing the likelihood of escalated violence and terrorist activity.

The United States seeks to strengthen Colombia's fragile democracy, reduce the production and flow of illicit drugs from Colombia and alleviate some of the social dislocations caused by the internal conflict. Colombia is the fourth largest economy in South America and the United States' fifth largest export market in Latin America with over \$9 billion annually in bilateral trade. It faces grave income disparities, growing poverty, and declining foreign investment. Foreign debt, at approximately \$35 billion in 2000, is 44% of the Gross Domestic Product. The country is pivotal to stability in the Andean region, but is severely constrained by a deteriorating economy and serious internal security problems as it approaches upcoming presidential elections in May 2002.

A longstanding culture of impunity from prosecution has not only engendered a lack of confidence in the rule of law, but has also focused international attention on Colombia's poor human rights record, which is marred by politically motivated murders, disappearances, kidnappings and other egregious human rights violations. Government presence is nonexistent in many rural areas and communities are often dependent upon meager governmental services located in surrounding areas. Access to judicial services, although increasing, is still limited. Local governments, either municipal or departmental, have little capacity to manage both national and local revenues. Corruption and a lack of accountability are serious disincentives to more effective local governments. USAID's Democracy Program attempts to bolster the rule of law in Colombia through five comprehensive initiatives that address the most serious challenges to Colombia's democracy.

Current estimates indicate that approximately 160,000 hectares of coca cultivation fed the production and export of cocaine, while 6,200 hectares of opium poppy sustained heroin exports, primarily to the U.S. eastern seaboard. The Colombian government (GOC) attacks this illegal industry by fumigating illicit crops, intercepting drug shipments and precursor chemicals, and providing alternative income opportunities for farmers who cultivate drug crops. USAID's Alternative Development Program aims to sustain the elimination of opium poppy and coca achieved through aerial spraying and manual eradication. Program activities in southern Colombia were slowed during the past year due to a lack of security, GOC institutional weaknesses, and GOC reluctance to mount sustained coca spraying and interdiction programs.

Over one million Colombians have been internally displaced by the protracted conflict between the various armed groups. These families, many of which are headed by single mothers, often flee to squalid urban slums where some receive limited and short-term government support. Their existence is precarious as they live in competition with established residents for limited economic opportunities and are resented by those who believe their presence lessens the availability of GOC services, such as health care and education.

Despite considerable obstacles to implementation, with perhaps security being the single-most significant roadblock, the USAID program in Colombia has achieved important results under each of its three Strategic Objectives. Although the Alternative Development Program experienced some difficulty in meeting all of its targets, the Mission has addressed these constraints through its revised Strategic Plan, and is confident that Alternative Development Program performance will improve. The primary challenge in the coming years will be to continue to implement programs in what may continue to be a highly unfavorable and often unpredictable security environment. GOC institutional weaknesses will continue to hamper implementation, as will the inevitable bureaucratic changes that will result from the newly elected Presidential Administration.

B. Program Performance

514-007: Democracy

Overall, the Democracy Strategic Objective (SO 1) met planned targets for FY 2001 under each of its five intermediate results. Achievements under the Human Rights and Local Governance programs were particularly impressive, as targets for both individuals protected and citizen oversight committees formed were exceeded. Throughout the entire democracy portfolio, only one target was not met: the total number of cases handled by the justice houses fell slightly short of its goal. However, as new justice houses are added and existing ones mature, the Mission believes it will meet or surpass planned targets beginning in FY 2002.

SO 1 beneficiaries include a wide-spectrum of Colombian society. Traditionally marginalized groups benefit directly from USAID's Justice Houses program and Colombian society as a whole gains from USAID's efforts to modernize the country's administration of justice. Individuals under threat because of their political beliefs and/or activities benefit directly from the protection component of the Human Rights Program, and communities in danger due to their location in disputed territories benefit directly from the Program's Early Warning System and related activities. Equally important, disenfranchised groups such as Afro-Colombians, Indigenous communities and women receive direct support from USAID through grants that promote a variety of human rights-related issues. Under Local Governance, communities in targeted municipalities and the institutions that represent them benefit from USAID's efforts to strengthen democratic governance, while the interests of all Colombians are served from USAID efforts to increase transparency and accountability at the national and local levels.

Finally, local organizations and the embattled communities they work with benefit directly from USAID grants that seek to promote and foster a culture of peace in Colombia.

Achievements

Administration of Justice: USAID is successfully implementing a program to strengthen the Colombian criminal justice system, expand access to community-based legal services, promote alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and strengthen the capacity of justice sector institutions to carry out their functions in a more timely, open and fair way. USAID achievements in this area were significant in FY 2001, as the Mission was able to reach its target of establishing five justice houses¹ (for a cumulative total of 18 throughout Colombia), thereby increasing access to justice for approximately 1,032,000 poor and marginalized Colombians over the past seven years. The 13 oral trial courtrooms established (against a target of 12) will also be critical to USAID's efforts aimed at achieving increased transparency and accountability within the Colombian legal system.

Human Rights: USAID is working to improve the capacity of governmental institutions and civil society organizations to enhance and broaden respect for human rights in Colombia through a three-tiered approach including: the prevention of human rights violations by strengthening GOC human rights institutions, the protection of human rights workers, and an improved response to citizens on human rights issues by GOC institutions.

USAID met its goal for FY 2001, making considerable progress in establishing a central control and coordination office for the Early Warning System (EWS)² within the National Ombudsman's Office in Bogota. This office was staffed and fully operational by the first quarter of FY 2002. Through September 30, 2001, 29 alerts were issued through this facility in 44 municipalities, potentially preventing numerous human rights violations.

USAID surpassed its protection component target by providing "hard" (e.g., communications equipment, bullet-proof vests, vehicles) and "soft" (e.g., domestic and international airfares, economic assistance) protection assistance to 836 individuals under threat, exceeding its FY 2001 goal of 800. It also reached its goal of supplying protection equipment and armoring for the offices of five key human rights organizations, including the National Ombudsman's Office, that are considered high risk.

¹ Justice houses are multi-agency centers that offer a broad range of legal and related services designed to expand access to legal services in marginalized communities.

² The EWS provides state institutions, primarily the Military, Police, and/or the Social Solidarity Network, with an early warning of egregious human rights abuses. Information and/or evidence of impending mass violence is both detected and reported by community residents, civil society organizations, or local representatives of the National Ombudsman's Office (*Defensoría*). The *Defensoría* then verifies the registered information with other credible sources of information, analyzes the level of risk to local citizens, and ultimately assesses the possible ramifications of issuing a formal warning. If it is determined that a warning should be issued, the EWS Coordinator drafts the official document, providing detailed information and recommended actions to the Military, Police or other relevant state institutions.

Local Governance: USAID assistance improves the capacity of municipal governments to efficiently plan and effectively execute programs and fosters citizen participation in local decision-making. Activities have the common goal of increasing the presence and efficacy of the Colombian state and broadening citizen involvement in local governance. Since December 2000, USAID has assisted the governors and mayors of Putumayo and Caquetá in developing transparent financial management and municipal development plans. Additionally, a local infrastructure fund was established to encourage greater citizen participation in publicly financed projects including school classrooms, health clinics, potable water systems, electrification, fish farms, and small animal husbandry.

Through September 30 of 2001, a total of 23 committees were established against a FY 2001 target of 10. These committees organized the community discussion for identifying and prioritizing the first social infrastructure projects. The committees were also involved in the oversight of both the management and financial aspects of their subsequent implementation.

Anti-Corruption: USAID is helping to standardize accounting and internal control systems in 26 GOC oversight entities. To support increased financial and management audits and raise public awareness of available instruments to combat corruption, USAID initiated a nationwide anticorruption campaign. USAID provides assistance to civil society oversight organizations aimed at improving their ability to monitor national and local government activities.

As a critical first step, USAID facilitated the signing of a Presidential Decree to create a National System of Internal Control. As a result of this decree, internationally accepted standards for internal control are now obligatory under Colombian law. USAID will continue to work towards their implementation as a means of increasing transparency and accountability in public administration.

Peace Program:

The USAID peace program provides grants to state and private organizations active in carrying out projects and programs focused on fostering a culture of peace in Colombia. Due to the nature of the USAID peace program, no specific targets for the number of grants to be administered were established. However, through FY 2001, USAID provided close to \$1 million in grants to nine private and public sector Colombian organizations, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace. USAID-funded activities included grants to support the participation of women in the peace process, NGO institutional assistance training, and the establishment of an information resource center within the office of the High Commissioner for Peace.

Changes to the SO: Under the revised strategy, a few changes have been made to the program, the most important of these are:

- 1) USAID recognizes that more effective, transparent and participatory local governance contributes to strengthened democracy in Colombia and to the success

of USAID efforts in fostering economic alternatives to illicit crop production. As a result, the Local Governance Program will implement all of its activities in strict coordination with the Alternative Development Program.

- 2) Because all Intermediate Results under the Democracy Strategic Objective strengthen Colombian civil society, it was decided that a separate IR devoted specifically to civil society strengthening is unnecessary and has been eliminated.
- 3) The Peace Program will be implemented over a five-year period, rather than for two years only, as previously planned. However, due to the volatility of negotiations, this program will expand to support a variety of initiatives that seek to foster peace in Colombia, rather than limiting itself to only backing programs that are directly in support of official peace processes.
- 4) Funding requests through FY 2005 total \$125 million, which amount reflects the long-standing operational budget for this program (vs. the illustrative budget of \$144 million contained in the original strategic plan). Assuming the program is extended beyond FY 2005 at the FY 2004 funding level, the program budget through FY 2005 would total \$145 million.

514-008: Alternative Development

USAID's Alternative Development Program provides alternative licit income and employment opportunities to small producers of illicit crops, as well as needed social and productive infrastructure, as a means of ensuring adequate access to markets. Overall, the Alternative Development Program did not meet its targets due to the greater than anticipated problems with security and deficient institutional capacity of key GOC entities. While the number of families that benefited directly from medium-term productive and resource management activities under the poppy reduction programs in FY 2001 exceeded expectations, the number of hectares of illicit crops eliminated and hectares of legal alternative crops supported by the program have fallen short of planned levels.³

Reflecting increased practical experience pertaining to alternative development and its potential in Colombia, several adjustments have been made to the program implementation strategy. Hectares of poppy and coca production eliminated will no longer be used as a measure of program success (although they will be tracked), as there is a general recognition that alternative development programs do not eradicate but rather help to sustain the eradication efforts of other U.S. and Colombian agencies. The program will limit alternative development investments in remote, scarcely populated areas with few or no traditional communities, and where prospects of alternative income development are very limited, concentrating its efforts in areas west of the *Cordillera Oriental* (the eastern range of the Andes), where better security conditions, increased market access, and stronger, more cohesive civil organizations prevail.

³ In the AD program, beneficiaries generally refer to poor, rural farm families living in areas known for their production of illicit crops. They benefit through their involvement in agro-industrial and livestock programs, access to credit, etc.

Moreover, additional program implementers (e.g., local and international NGOs, foundations, private sector enterprises) will be incorporated into the Alternative Development Program to improve implementation efficiency and expand outreach. The program will also broaden the scope of its activities from the community to the regional level. It is hoped that a regional approach, rather than the current focus on individual communities, will improve the long-term sustainability of results. With this broadened scope, the program will have a larger impact on both eradication and prevention, achieve better forward and backward market linkages and product processing, and garner greater private sector investment, thereby ensuring a more integrated program with improved potential for success.

Achievements

Strengthening National and Local Institutions: The current program continues to strengthen PNDA (National Alternative Development Program), our principal GOC counterpart agency, at both the national and regional levels in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating projects, as well as in the documentation and presentation of quantifiable program results through an interactive computerized data management system. A number of organizational strengthening activities were undertaken with implementing organizations at the field level to improve their management and administrative capabilities.⁴

Expanding Rural Social Infrastructure: Although no Alternative Development Program infrastructure activities were scheduled for completion until FY 2002, a USAID-financed road project in Puerto Guzman is now 93% complete. This will provide inhabitants with greater access to markets and better communication. In addition, six local governance strengthening projects were completed in the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo for road improvement, schools, and health centers.⁵

Expanding Licit Economic Opportunities: The number of families that benefited from USAID's Alternative Development Program in FY 2001 totaled 1,940, 1,740 in poppy-growing areas and 200 in coca-growing areas. The goal for the poppy program in FY 2001 was 1,450, indicating the success the program has had with small producers in those particular regions. The target for coca was 825, in which the program fell short. This figure reveals the more entrenched drug culture, minimal social cohesion and lack of traditional farming in coca growing regions east of the *Cordillera Oriental* – the initial focus of the expanded coca program.

⁴ Complementing this activity, under USAID's Local Governance Program, the institutional capacities of 27 municipalities in the departments of Caqueta and Putumayo were strengthened through the design of infrastructure projects, the incorporation of local beneficiary populations in the identification, the development and implementation of infrastructure works, and the preparation of financial management and municipal development plans.

⁵ As part of the poppy reduction program's counterpart funding, the PNDA provided \$900,000 for 18 rural infrastructure projects (roads, electrification, bridges, health centers) in the Cauca, Huila, Tolima and Nariño departments to complement USAID's funding of productive activities.

During FY 2001, 470 hectares of licit crops were supported in poppy-growing regions and 260 hectares in coca-growing regions. The goals for FY 2001 were 1,400 hectares and 1,200 hectares, respectively.⁶ Licit crops supported in poppy-producing areas include *lulo*, tree tomato, blackberries, potatoes, beans, passion fruits, and dairy products. Licit crops supported in coca-producing areas include hearts of palm, natural rubber, cocoa, African palm oil, cassava, and dual-purpose cattle. The construction of a hearts of palm processing plant in Putumayo was completed with USAID funding. Some 200 families are now selling hearts of palm to the cooperative plant. This program allows the farmers to get the highest possible profit from their product and have a direct influence in its processing and marketing. The number of hearts of palm beneficiaries is expected to double in FY 2002.

The Alternative Development Program provided support for the sustained elimination of 680 hectares of poppy and 0 hectares of coca in FY 2001, falling short of its goals of 850 and 900 hectares respectively. Implementation problems related to security and the weak institutional capacity of PNDA were primary inhibitors of progress.

In FY 2001, the government of Colombia signed voluntary eradication pacts with 37,000 coca-producing families in Putumayo, promising to provide them with emergency support as part of the PNDA's eradication and diversification effort. To date, only 7,261 of those families were helped, requiring that USAID step in. The USAID program provided emergency support to an additional 1,800 families through a layer hen program at a cost of \$1 million.⁷

Improving Management of Natural Resources and the Environment: The Alternative Development Program has approved 12 projects with indigenous groups that will enable them to return to traditional, non-environmentally harmful productive activities, especially those related to medicinal plants and forestry-related products. These projects also promote the traditional group cohesiveness that encourages their culturally responsible stewardship of natural resources.

Changes to the SO: Under the revised strategy, several changes have been made to the program, the most important of these are:

- 1) Future agreements will require eradication as a prerequisite for assistance and that farmers abstain from planting new illicit crops.
- 2) The geographical focus of the program's new efforts will shift to areas west of the *Cordillera Oriental*, but USAID will maintain its support for approved activities east of the range.
- 3) Infrastructure programs will have increased importance in all areas.
- 4) Local government training, technical assistance and support for social infrastructure projects will only be provided in municipalities that ensure

⁶ All agreements in coca-producing areas were signed in the months of September-December 2001 following the arrival of USAID's prime contractor Chemonics.

⁷ USAID has also signed agreements of \$34 million for emergency activities in Putumayo that will begin to produce results in early 2002.

voluntary eradication in an agreed-upon region prior to the delivery of USAID-financed assistance.

- 5) USAID will expand the number of partners to include local and regional governments, NGOs, the private sector, local churches, and community organizations.
- 6) A public information activity (led by Embassy/PAO) will be added to better inform citizens and decision-makers of the destabilizing impacts of the narcotics industry on the country.
- 7) Hectares of illicit crops will no longer be a key progress indicator, but will continue to be measured for other purposes.
- 8) Activities benefiting a region, rather than individual, scattered communities, will be preferred.
- 9) Funding requests through FY 2005 total \$265 million, which amount reflects the long-standing operational budget for this program (vs. the illustrative budget of \$277 million contained in the original strategic plan). Assuming the program is extended beyond FY 2005 at the FY 2004 funding level, the total FY 2000-2005 budget would total \$320 million.

514-009: Internally Displaced Persons

USAID helps displaced persons gain access to basic services after emergency relief (provided in part by the State Department's Office of Population, Refugees and Migration) has expired. Through governmental, non-governmental, and international public organizations, USAID assists these people to integrate into the economic, social and political life of their new community. The performance for this strategic objective greatly exceeded all its targets for FY 2001.⁸ The number of persons directly assisted or being assisted totaled 276,981, easily surpassing the target of 100,000 and comprising roughly half of the target for the program through 2005. The number of ex-child combatants also exceeded its planned target of 20 by fivefold, aiding 100 children.

Achievements

Providing Humanitarian and Social Service Assistance: One grantee's activities in FY 2001 managed a total of 177 sub-projects in six different departments, including housing and improved access to health and education. Another grantee operated in four departments and has served IDPs through food-for-work initiatives, and improved access to health and education. Yet another grantee operated in four departments focusing their efforts on children through psychosocial assistance, school improvement (physical infrastructure), access to health services, and teacher training. General and reproductive health care services and related information were provided in 21 departments.

Increasing Economic Opportunities: In FY 2001, USAID/Colombia through its partners aided IDPs in 91 municipalities in 15 departments through return-to-farm programs, farm

⁸ Under the IDP program, beneficiaries refer to families and individuals displaced by internal violence perpetrated by armed groups. They benefit through credit programs, access to health and psychosocial services, educational programs, etc.

and micro-credit for cottage industries and small businesses, training related to income generation and the strengthening of business cooperatives. Additional income generation activities benefited IDPs through 49 sub-projects, including credit programs, technical assistance, vocational training and creation and strengthening of cooperatives.

Broadening Political Participation: USAID's partners implemented 45 sub-projects, of which 30 were dedicated to community stabilization and 15 to institutional strengthening. These projects helped integrate IDP's into receptor communities, protect IDP's rights, incorporate IDP issues in municipal and departmental social and economic development plans, and empower this population to participate in decision-making processes in their respective communities and municipalities. Another grantee broadened IDP political participation by constructing five multi-service centers that foster community participation in local decision-making.

Rehabilitation of Former Child Combatants: A USAID partner provided a grant to the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) to administer a network of local NGOs that seek to re-integrate former child combatants into society. These services included psychological and legal assistance, social rehabilitation, educational programs and vocational training. It also achieved some success on improving inter-institutional coordination between the GOC's Department of the Interior and ICBF. This program has surpassed its goal of aiding 20 children in FY 2001, reaching 100 children.

Changes to the SO: Under the revised strategy, several changes have been made to the program, including the following:

- 1) The GOC began a new program addressing the needs of former child combatants, whose numbers are estimated to be between 3,000 and 7,000. The "Rehabilitation of Child Combatants" IR supports GOC efforts to establish the necessary facilities and services to assist these children with their reintegration into society.
- 2) The illustrative budget in the original strategic plan for the IDP program totaled \$83 million over FY 2002-2005 period. Given the program's success and significant results achieved in its first year of implementation, funding has been increased to \$167 million over this same period. The additional funds will be used to expand current activities to new geographical areas and increase efforts to prevent displacement.⁹ Assuming the program is extended beyond FY 2005 at the FY 2004 funding level, the total budget through FY 2005 would total \$212 million.

514-004: Earthquake Reconstruction (SpO2)

USAID assistance under Special Objective 2 (SpO2) generally far exceeded planned targets for FY 2001. The program has enjoyed tremendous success in helping Colombia's coffee region recover from the January 1999 earthquake. Through FY 2001,

⁹ The number of viable proposals received by the Mission for FY 2002 funding total \$90 million dollars, of which we will be able to fund only a small portion.

a combined total of approximately 5,000 individuals benefited directly and more than 500,000 benefited indirectly from the program. Although many of the projects did not specify a particular target for direct and indirect beneficiaries, these achievements considerably exceeded initial expectations.

Achievements

Increased Preparedness for Earthquakes: USAID-sponsored assistance in FY 2001 included both immediate relief and long-term programs that sought to develop greater preparedness for future natural disasters. USAID/Colombia received \$10 million from the Central American and Caribbean Emergency Disaster Recovery Fund to assist the GOC in longer-term reconstruction efforts.

Through September 30, 2001, just over 1,000 people attended 21 reconstruction workshops teaching appropriate earthquake resistant construction and maintenance techniques, thereby meeting FY 2001 goal of 1,000 beneficiaries. In addition, USAID supported the creation of a “Materials Bank” to help meet the demand for construction materials such as zinc sheets, wood and cement. Materials were provided in exchange for transportation and labor provided by project beneficiaries. In total, building materials were provided for the reconstruction of 34 social infrastructure projects (against an original target of 24) in 19 municipalities in three departments, benefiting an estimated total of 400,000 people. Equally important, USAID met its target of reconstructing four “community homes,” which benefited 485 pre-school-aged children.

Stabilization of a Mountainside near the City of Pereira: As a direct result of the earthquake, landslides occurred throughout the region. The most serious of these took place just outside the city of Pereira, immediately adjacent to its water supply intake system, threatening the lives of some 3,000 residents and the water supply of all 500,000 inhabitants. Through a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA), USAID contracted the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to assess, design and implement a series of measures aimed at achieving slope stability, thereby substantially reducing the risk of damage to the water supply and the lives of residents. This project was successfully completed in April 2001. In addition to achieving the mountainside stabilization, the project generated 80 direct and 400 indirect jobs.

Reconstruction of Local Infrastructure: Through a contract with the U.S. firm Planning and Development Collaborative, Inc. (PADCO), USAID assistance in FY 2001 included: 1) helping local NGOs deliver shelter and basic infrastructure services to low-income earthquake victims; and 2) developing sustainable financial and delivery models that required public and private sector participation, as well as a sustainable investment financial model.

Throughout FY 2001, USAID/Colombia helped provide permanent shelter for many of the region's poorest families who were renting at the time of the earthquake. Through September 30, 2001, construction began on 2,867 homes (benefiting an equal number of families), easily surpassing the original goal of 1,000 homes (and families). All homes

provide basic infrastructure (potable water and sanitation). Equally important, USAID completed the construction of the *Anita Gutierrez* Home for the Elderly, which benefits 65 individuals directly, and a vocational school for street children, which directly serves 250 children. As of this writing, all 2,867 homes had been built and titles transferred to beneficiaries – all poor, first-time homeowners.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

December 3, 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes X	No	N/A	INC	
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	Approximately 20 (See description). Approximately 20				National Alternative Development Plan (PNDA), Colombian Cooperation Agency (ACCI), Peace Investment Fund (FIP), Ministries of Interior, Justice and Development, National Planning Department, Offices of the President, Vice President, Ombudsman, Attorney General, Prosecutor General, Controller General, Accountant General, Public Function, Auditor General, Social Solidarity Network, ProFamilia, PADF, and World Vision.
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	Approximately \$43.5 million				
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	INC	USAID worked in improving agricultural practices and fomenting microenterprise development. Two of the goals surpassed expectations, while all other indicators fell short.
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	INC	Data is verified primarily through site visits. However, because of security constraints travel to regions is often impossible. In such cases, data quality is analyzed through meetings with partners and counterpart orgs.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	INC	Data is verified primarily through site visits. However, because of security constraints travel to regions is often impossible. In such cases, data quality is analyzed through meetings with partners and counterpart orgs.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total	
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)				
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.					
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met	Not Met	INC As support for this pillar is an indirect result of the IDP program, the indicators are not monitored and thus we are unable to complete Table 2.
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	INC Data is verified primarily through site visits. However, because of security constraints travel to regions is often impossible. In such cases, data quality is analyzed through meetings with partners and counterpart orgs.
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	INC Data is verified primarily through site visits. However, because of security constraints travel to regions is often impossible. In such cases, data quality is analyzed through meetings with partners and counterpart orgs.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	INC	Data is verified primarily through site visits. However, because of security constraints travel to regions is often impossible. In such cases, data quality is analyzed through meetings with partners and counterpart orgs.
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	INC	Data is verified primarily through site visits. However, because of security constraints travel to regions is often impossible. In such cases, data quality is analyzed through meetings with partners and counterpart orgs.
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	INC	Data is verified primarily through site visits. However, because of security constraints travel to regions is often impossible. In such cases, data quality is analyzed through meetings with partners and counterpart orgs.
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met	Not Met	INC	USAID worked in democracy and humanitarian assistance programs in two separate SOs; 1 and 3. Under SO1, all but one of USAID's goals were achieved and/or surpassed. The target for SO3 was surpassed.
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	INC	Data is verified primarily through site visits. However, because of security constraints travel to regions is often impossible. In such cases, data quality is analyzed though meetings with partners and counterpart orgs.
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	INC	All democracy programs, and, to a certain extent, IDP programs promote a politically active civil society. Related indicators are primarily verified through meetings, as travel to target regions is often too precarious.
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	INC	Data is verified primarily through site visits. However, because of security constraints travel to regions is often impossible. In such cases, data quality is analyzed though meetings with partners.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total 276,927		Data is verified primarily through site visits. However, because of security constraints travel to regions is often impossible. In such cases, data quality is analyzed though meetings with partners.
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CACEDRF, IDA, ESF	Data is verified primarily through site visits.
27 Number of beneficiaries	Approximately 5,000 people directly in FY 2001				

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)					
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)					
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)					
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy					

HIV/AIDS Report

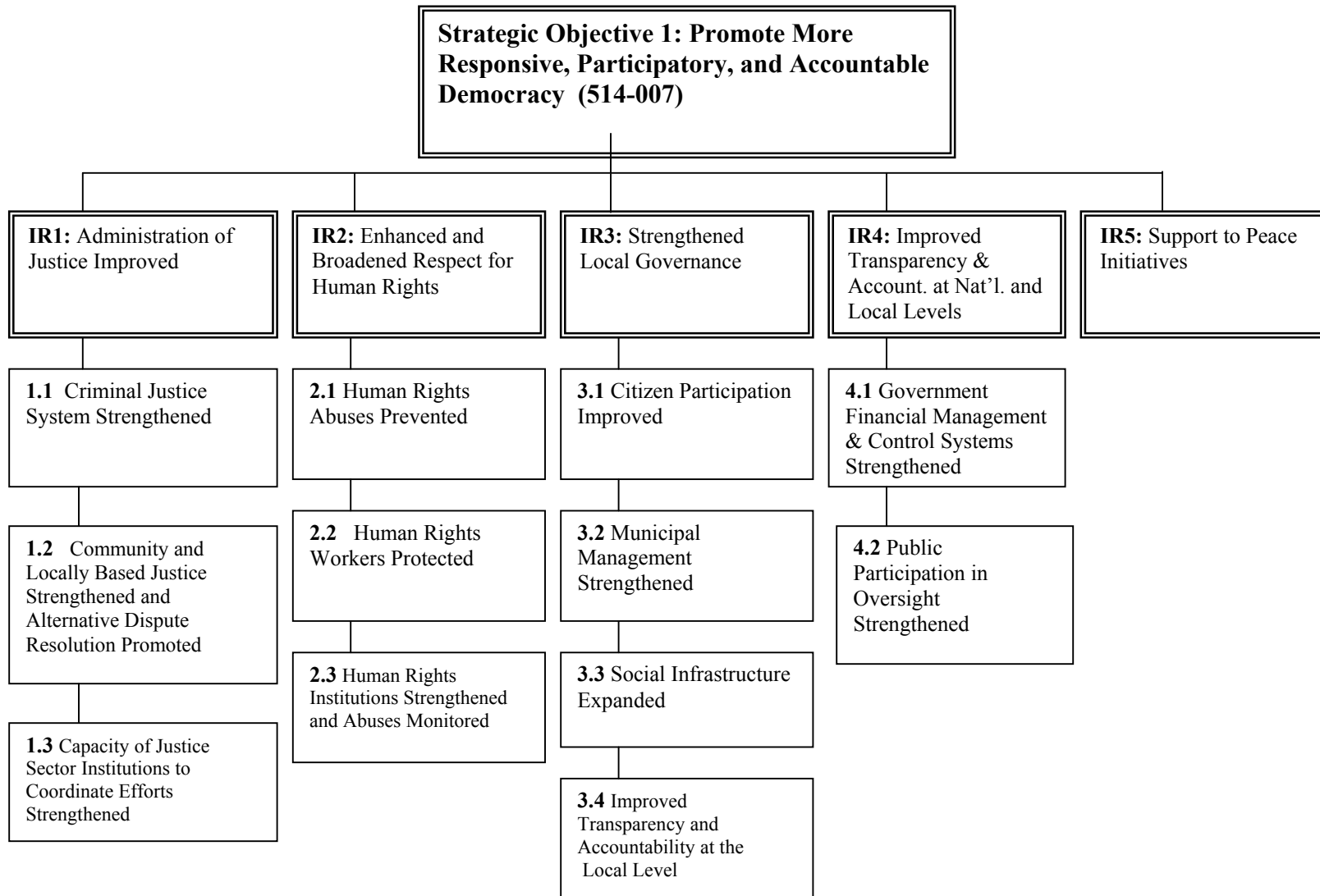
Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

9 a. Total condom sales (2001 actual) b. Total condom sales (2002 target)					
10 a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		
11 Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?					
12 a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		
13 a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual) b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		
14 a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		

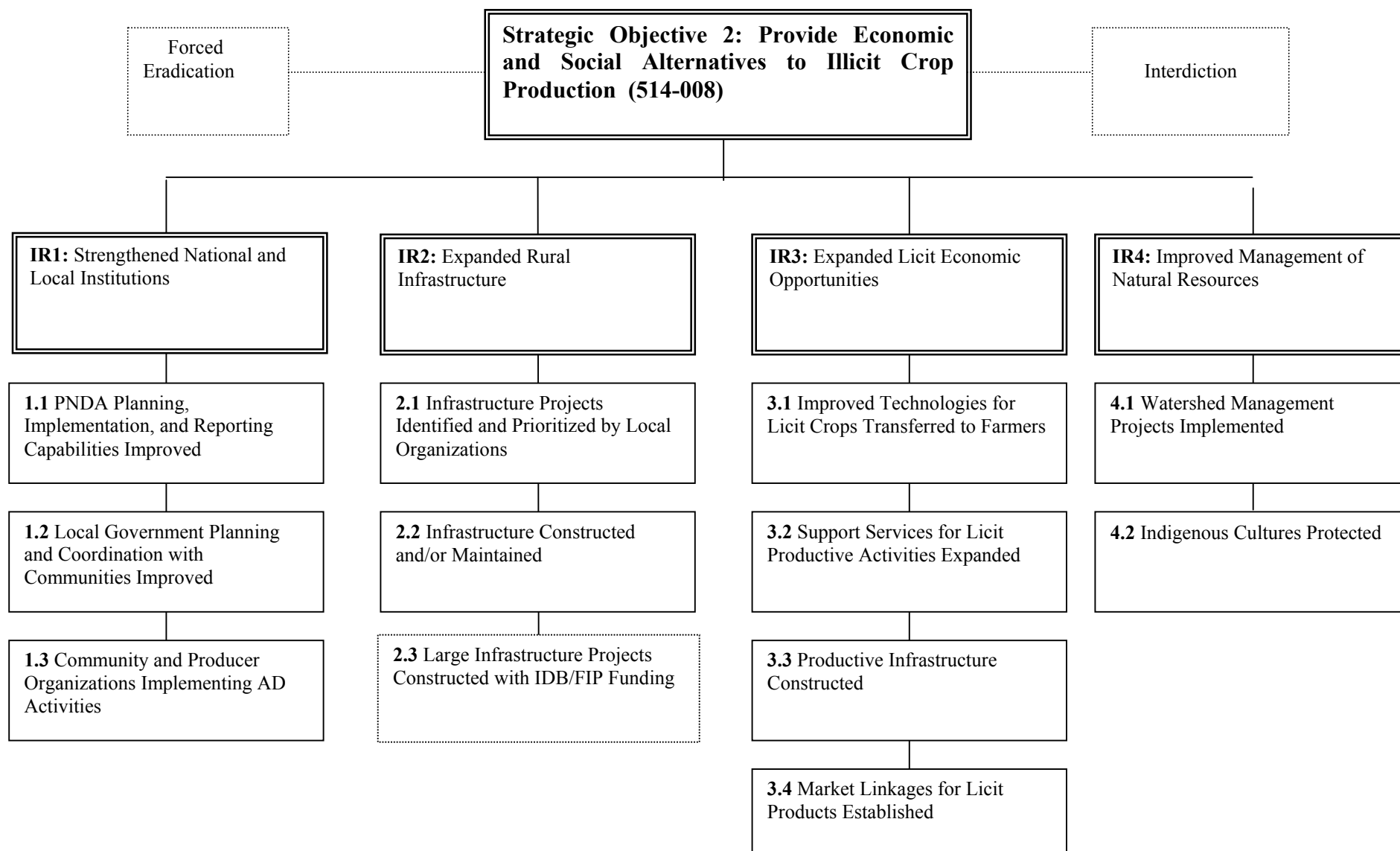
Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix		

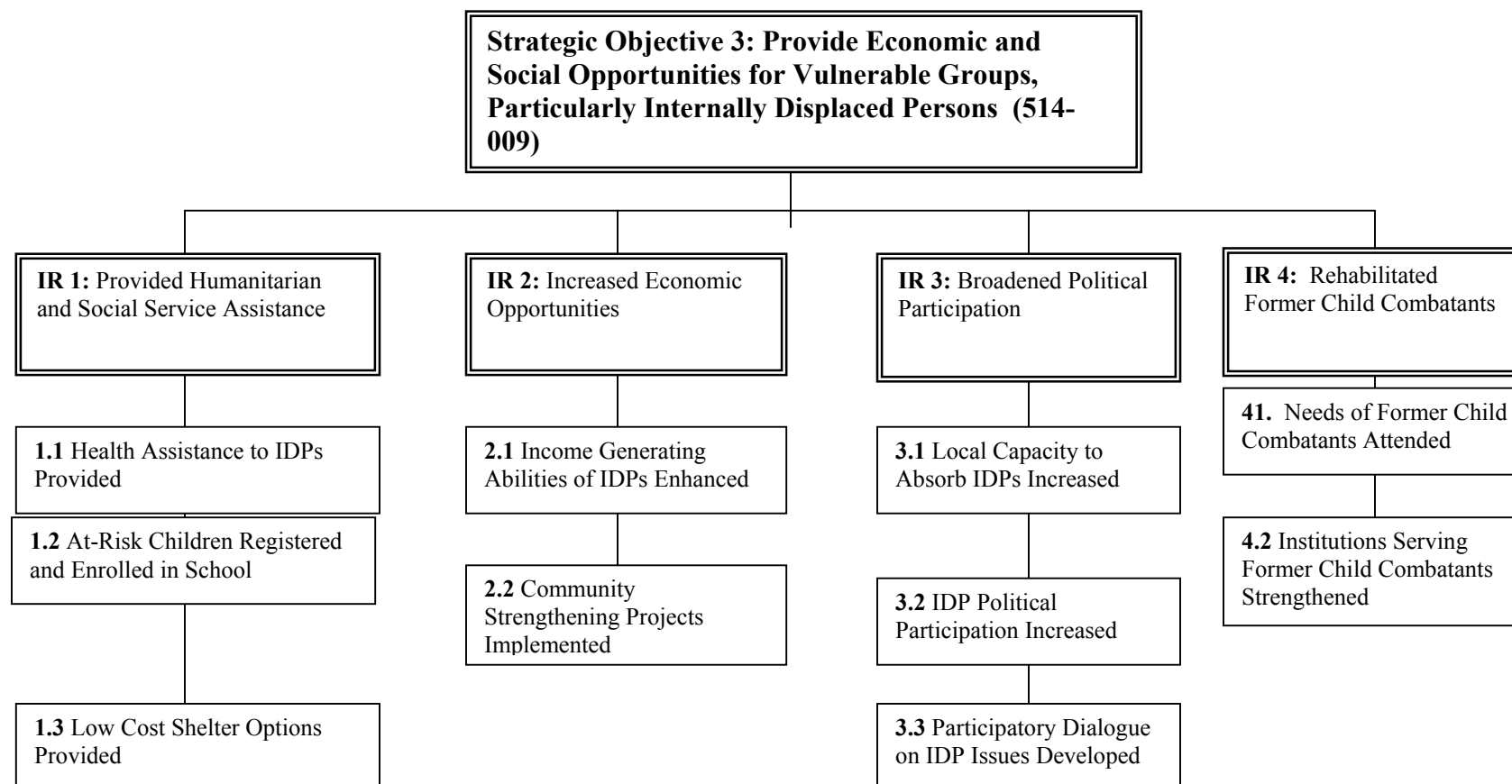
Strategic Framework: SO1



Strategic Framework: S02



Strategic Framework: SO3



Part VII: Environmental Compliance

All USAID programs have approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) in accordance with USAID Regulation 216. However, given the high priority of the USAID/Colombia program – financed by means of an emergency “Plan Colombia” supplemental – the Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) called for in the IEE for the Alternative Development Program has not been completed, nor were Environmental Assessments (EA) conducted for small-scale infrastructure projects (schools, clinics, etc.) constructed by sub-grantees under all three Mission strategic objectives during the past year. While USAID/Colombia is working to bring all activities in line with Regulation 216 regarding environmental review, it does not believe there are material environmental risks in the Colombia program.

USAID/Colombia has developed terms of reference for a PEA for productive activities planned under its Alternative Development Program; these terms have recently been approved by LAC/RSD/ENV. Additionally, USAID/Colombia has developed the terms of reference for the following projects: three rubber projects in Caquetá, Putumayo, and Bolivar, six palmito projects, one yuca project, one maracuyá project, two cacao projects in Bolivar and Norte de Santander, and one African palm project. The Mission’s environmental expert is also training a group of Colombian environmental consultants to familiarize them with USAID rules, regulations and procedures governing productive activities so that they may successfully develop the EAs for these and future projects.

USAID/Washington provided the Mission with a manual containing standardized guidelines to be used in reviewing and approving individual infrastructure projects and for determining which of these would be subject to an EA. The Mission has developed and sent to LAC/RSD/ENV a manual containing similar guidelines for productive activities. Our environmental specialist is currently conducting workshops for all contractors and grantees so that compliance with these guidelines and USAID Regulation 216 will be assured.

All implementing partners are expected to have a working knowledge of the guidelines pertaining to productive and infrastructure activities by May 15, 2002. Additionally, all past productive and infrastructure activities are being examined to ascertain that they were not environmentally harmful, and, where this is not the case, mitigation measures are being taken.